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HAZEL HILLS NURSERY CO.

(NUT TREE PROPAGATORS)

Main Nursery: River Falls, Wisconsin.
Office: 98 So. Wabasha St.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Address all communications to office at
St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE EXPERIENCE AND PROPAGATING
SKILL FROM MORE THAN TWENTY
YEARS OF NUT TREE EXPERIMENTAL
WORK IS BEHIND THIS NURSERY.

We refer you to the First National Bank
and Dun & Bradstreet.

Because of the severe climate in which
our trees are tested we feel that we can
speak with more authority than other ex-
clusive nut tree nurseries concerning the
hardiness and probable behavior of most
named varieties of grafted nut trees.

COPY OF AFFIDAVIT BY U. S. METEOROLOGICAL BUREAU AT RIVER FALLS, WIS.

"This is to certify that on February 16,
1936, the minimum temperature at River
Falls, Wis. was 47° below zero Fahrenheit
and that on January 24, 1936, the minimum
at River Falls was 40° below zero."

(Signed) C. G. Stratton, Coop. Observer.
Notarized November 8, 1938.

E. Benson, Pierce Co., Wis.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT KIND OF A TREE YOU PREFER?

See inside pages for comparative data
regarding characteristics of many known
varieties of:

BLACK WALNUT
HEARTNUT
HICKORIES
FILBERTS

PECANS
PECAN HYBRIDS
BUTTERNUTS
ENGLISH WALNUTS

HAZELS

Instructions for planting a balled and
burlapped grafted nut tree to best ad-
vantage are also given.

BLACK WALNUTS

This species is not only valuable as an ornamental tree, but also as a food tree and as timber.

Variety STABLER has a reputation for early bearing, great hardiness, and the regular bearing of easily cracked nuts of fair size. A beautiful lawn tree because of its spreading and willowy foliage. The sap is so heavy with sugar in the spring that syrup could easily be made from it. We give this tree our highest recommendation.

Variety THOMAS has probably been propagated longer than any other popular variety. Its nut is larger and more highly-flavored than that of the Stabler, which exceeds it in hardiness, however.

The OHIO is another old variety which is very hardy. The nuts have a thick hull and may ripen unevenly. (Not for sale except on special order. See below).

Variety PATERSON has proved very hardy.

A dependable bearer, it ripens its easily cracked nuts early. Makes an attractive lawn tree.

Variety ROHWER is similar to the Pater-
son. Both originate in Iowa.

IN ADDITION, this nursery will propagate on order, the following varieties:

OHIO
KORN

TEN EYCK
VANDERSLOOT
ADAMS

CLARK
PEARL

CUTLEAF (very ornamental)

*If order is received before May, trees will be ready to plant in the fall of the same year. We recommend, however, that they be allowed to remain in the nursery for one more season of growth.

HEARTNUTS (Japanese Walnuts)

Considered the most decorative nut tree we propagate; it grows rapidly and bears the earliest of all nut trees after grafting. The heart-shaped nuts appear in long clusters. It has a sugar-producing sap and must be protected from a bird known as the sap-sucker.

SHAGBARK HICKORIES

This species readily hybridizes with other hickories. The Shagbark Hickory is a food tree, first, but is also valuable as timber, its wood being used in hammer and ax handles. The named and propagated varieties are considered quite ornamental.

Variety WESCHCKE is a pure shagbark which has been tested in the northwest for more than ten years. It ripens the earliest of all varieties brought into bearing in this locality. Its nuts are the thinnest-shelled and finest tasting of any hickory, retaining their flavor without rancidity for a longer time than most. It has proved a regular though shy bearer when grafted on bitternut stock.

Variety BEAVER has been well tested here for 18 years. It bears regularly, sometimes very heavily. Its nuts are quite round, having a thin shell and mild flavor. An early bearer when grafted on vigorous stock. It is a hybrid between shagbark and bitternut.

Variety FAIRBANKS has been tested here for over 10 years. It is a very hardy hybrid.

In addition, this nursery will propagate on order, the following varieties:

ANTHONY	GLOVER
BARNES	HAGEN
BEEMAN No. 2	KIRTLAND
BEEMAN No. 3	PLEAS
BRIDGEWATER	SHINNERLING
BRILL	SIERS
BROOKS	STRATFORD
CAMP No. 2	TAYLOR
CEDAR RAPIDS	WEIKER
CREAGER	and others

*See paragraph under Black Walnuts.

NOTE: Two, three or more varieties must be planted near each other for pollination to occur.

HICKORY AND PECAN HYBRIDS

There are many named varieties of these hybrids. We recommend them for their ornamental and exotic values rather than for their nuts, which look like pecans and are of the same size as those sold commercially. We have many hardy types, the first three listed below being the ones we recommend as the best for severe climates.

Variety ROCKVILLE has been tested for more than 10 years on bitternut hickory stock. It is beautiful and very hardy.

Variety BURLINGTON is both hardy and ornamental. Has not been tested as long as Rockville.

Variety GREEN BAY has the same qualities as the Burlington, and in addition, grows faster.

This nursery will propagate the above hybrids on order, as well as the following:

McCALLISTER, having a nut larger than any known pecan.

BIXBY, similar to McCallister, but with slightly smaller nut.

DES MOINES, similar to Burlington.

*See paragraph under Black Walnuts.

PURE PECANS

These are recommended for their ornamental value, since neither pure pecans nor their hybrids are likely to mature their nuts in the north. Only the HOPE pecan is for sale regularly, but the others will be propagated on order. Listed in order of hardiness:

Variety HOPE has been tested for over 15 years on bitternut roots. Very hardy.

Variety NORTON grows well and is hardy.

Variety BURTON—A fine nut but apparently must be grown on pecan root.

Variety POSEY grows well on Iowa pecan stock, but not on bitternut. Hardy.

After 5 days, return to

HAZEL HILLS NURSERY CO.,

96 South Wabasha Street,

SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA.





FILBERTS and HAZELS

Filberts are widely marketed in the U. S. while hazel nuts seldom are.

WHITE AVELINE FILBERTS are the only variety we can fully recommend. Although hardy in twig, its catkins are not hardy for our winters and must be supplied with a pollinizer.

EUROPEAN FILBERTS, like the White Aveline, are hardy only in twig. We have several varieties.

(NOTE: The above two types are susceptible to filbert blight where it exists in a virile state of activity.)

WINKLER HAZEL is a wild type of hazel, possibly having some filbert hybridity. Very hardy and a sure bearer, but matures its nuts later than the filberts and their hybrids, the HAZILBERTS.

HAZILBERTS are the best we have to offer, producing nuts as large as the best filbert and being as hardy as the wild Wisconsin hazels from which they are crossed. They resist blight as the wild hazel does. Their bronze foliage after frosts, lasts well into the fall. They can be trained into a tree form, like filberts, or allowed to run into bushes, like the hazel. They should be planted 15 feet apart. The several varieties, designated by number, all have the name HAZILBERT (trade-marked).

HAZILBERTS not for sale until 1942.

NOTE: At least four kinds of filberts or hazels or their hybrids should be planted near each other to secure the full crops of nuts of which the plants are capable.

BUTTERNUTS

Variety WESCHCKE is the only one we propagate and is a native of Wisconsin. The nuts crack easily, the kernels coming out readily in halves.

CRATH ENGLISH WALNUTS (No orders taken before 1942)

We have many varieties but have not tested them sufficiently yet to make recommendations. Among the best at present are FIRSTLING, CRATH and WESCHCKE.

PRICES for all grafted nut trees, except CRATH English Walnuts are \$5.00 each, balled and burlapped.

CRATH Walnuts are \$7.00 each, balled and burlapped.

HAZILBERTS range from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each according to size, age, and if in bearing. Same prices for Filberts and Hazels

NOTE: We can also supply seedling trees of Black Walnut, Hickories, Butternuts and Hazels, without ball of dirt, for prices from 50c to \$1.00 each, according to size ordered. Seedlings are generally worthless for their fruit.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS

In more than twenty years of handling grafted nut trees we have found the best way to get them established in a new site or environment is to dig them with a ball of earth and pre-plant them. We do this by the following method: First of all the nut tree must be well-grown and should be transplanted at least once before it is grafted, which insures a system of roots capable of tolerating the transplanting of the tree to its permanent site. If the tree is not root-pruned and transplanted the roots are fewer and generally thick and bare of small fibrous roots. We dig a sufficient amount of dirt with the tree to keep the best part of its root system intact and in constant contact with the soil. We then place the dirt and tree into a strong basket which is large enough to allow packing a special soil mixture immediately around the cut ends of the roots. The whole package is then wrapped in burlap and a stout pointed stake is driven through the earth close to the tree trunk and the tree is tied to this stake to prevent damage during transit and which serves as a protection to the tree for a few years.

When you get this package it is not necessary to remove any part of the burlap or basket. It would be safe, however, to remove the burlap but that is all. You have selected your location or planting site. It should have southern exposure as the nuts require plenty of sunlight to ripen. If you plant the tree near a building keep at least fifteen feet away and be sure it is on the south side. Stay away from low places such as valleys and bottoms of a steep slope. Plant the tree high up near the top of a hill or slope if the ground is not level. Dig a hole slightly larger and about two inches deeper than the basket containing the tree. Shift the position of the basket after it has been lowered into the hole so that the tree is nearly vertical. Then pack good top soil between the sides of the hole and outside of the basket until the earth is level with the rim of the basket. If the ground is dry you may now water the tree. A tree is not properly watered unless the water gets to its roots. That means the water must saturate the ground for at least 12 to 16 inches. Complete directions for planting are also on the shipping tags.

